THE AUSTRIAN HAND HELD OUT TO THE

The Journal des Décats contains an article from the pen of M. de Sacy, the friend of Guizot, in which some light is thrown upon the relations which have subsisted between the Czar and the severeigns of Austria and Prus-sia while the world was made to believe that they were preparing to "take each other by the throat." Speaking of what has been extravagantly called the "summons" of Austria to the Czar and of the message in support of it by the King Prussia, M. de Sacy says;

The official notes of the two cabinets were accom-"The efficial notes of the two camines were accom-panied by autograph letters addressed to the Emperor of Russia, in which they expressed toward him the kindliest sentiments, and in a manner brought him to yield to their request; the King of Prussia proposed an interview in a tewn situate on the trentier of the two States as a means town situate on the trontier of the two States as a means of contriving some arrangement that might smooth down all difficulties, and recreatablish that mutual good undor-standing that could not be disturbed with impacity, where the repose of Europe and the security of thrones were at take.

The overtures of the two courts were of two kinds; The overtures of the two cours were or two kinds, the first, official but reserved; the second more intimate, and intended to be shrunded with a certain mystery. The character of the first is publicly known; it was expressly and formally demanded, that the Danubian Principalities should be immediately and unconditionally evacuated by the Russian armies, to be followed by the engagement to receive a conference or congress.

and formally demanded, that the Danabian Principalities should be immediately and unconditionally evacuated by the Russian armies, to be followed by the engagement to accept a conference or congress, at which the questions raised by Russia's pretencious would have to be discussed and decided upon on the part of all the European Pawers. Should the Emperor Nicholas make these two concessions, should they be carried out unreservedly and without delay. Austria and Prussia engaged to serve him as useful mediators at Paris, London and Constantinople, in order to obtain for him an honorable peace. The other overtures, we now know, were only the further unfolding of the first; the object was to point out the means that might be used for securing to the Emperor Nicholas the benefit of his concessions, and for explaining to him what proceedings would be adopted in order to obtain the honorable peace promised to him. The two courts of Vienna and Berlin engaged not to abandon their position as armed mediators, and to perform that part to the end. That was the essential point. They urged the Imperial Court of St. Petersbung by inviking every kind of considerations, especially those best calculated to gain a hold of the heart and reason of the Emperor.

"They represented to him that what they proposed to him was dictated by the common interest of the three courts, and still more by his own interest; they onighred him to be convinced that there was no desire to wage war against him; they said to him that such an extremity was not intended by any one; and that both at Vienna and Perlin they felt the need of maintaining and strengthening the shinned connect even more on the personal facings of the revereipps than on any reason of state. And, after all, what did they ask of him? The evacuation of the Principalities. But truly by abandening the Principalities be would be making no sacrifice; on the contrary, he would be discregaging himself from a useless and burthensone ecceptation, and, in case of need, he might freely dispose ble basis of the general peace, founded upon new counts nations, that might offer sufficient satisfaction to all par ties interested, but to Europe the guarantees of that secu-rity she desires for her future, and for the preservation of her equilibrium, without violating those actual territorial limits such as have been recognized by treaties."

Such is the account of the secret and mysterious correspondence of the German Courts given by the cautious and tiplomatic M. de Sacy.

. Respecting the Czar's reply to his imperial and royal

Respecting the Czar's reply to his imperial and royal Brother, M. de Sacy quotes the version of the Non Prussian Gazette. But besides those, he says:

"There are two autographs addressed by the Czar to the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussian, but these letters are not identical; and it appears that hesides this the two envoys were instructed to give verbal explanations, and to make comments which were intended to complete the written documents, but which it was not considered safe to reduce to writing. The Emperor Nicholas still pretends that he wishes to negotiate and to accept all the terms proposed by Austria, with the exception of that with respect to the religious question. 'That, says the Czar, 'is 'a private affair between the Sultan and myself,' an affair of internal arrangement, which has nothing to do with the equilibrium of Europe. I have been, I am, and I must continue to be, the protector of my Church—its born protector—against the barbarians who have oppressed it, who oppress it now, and who will continue to oppress it, let what will be done. This is an article of conscience on which I cannot yield; you know it, and it is right it should also be known that I am ready for every secrifice."

The Debats says that nothing can exceed the irritation

of the Emperor.

"One thing certain (says that paper) is the profound irritation of the Czar, which attacks both men and things; irritation against the soldiers, who are not invincible, and who are under the enemy's sword, or struck down by contagious diseases; irritation against the generals, who allow themselves to be stopped by obstacles which they ought to have foreseen and overcome; irritation against the administrative departments, which are not able to provide for the necessities of the army, and which have not calculated in time, the necessary provisions and material; irritation willing or unable the two sovereigns whose friendship and gratitude the con-peror Nicholas flattered himself he had secured forever.

On what can one reckon beneforth, he exclaimed, 'if the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are 'wanting in the most honorable and dearest sentiments' the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prassin are wanting in the most honorable and dearest sentiments? Austria employs against me all the resources of her traditional ability. She carries Prussia along with her. I know it; but what ingratitude! The King of Prassia and the Emperor of Austria have then forgotten all that they owe me. Without me—without my armies—the one and the other would have ceased to reign. Alone, I saved them against the world; but do they believe that all is ended, and that they are in safety! If I only thought of vengeance, I would let their enemies do what they liked, and the aftair would not be a long one. The Emperor of Austria announces to me a declaration of war. I shall not go to meet it; I shall wait for it; but let him understand clearly that, if I wish to remain in the Principalities, no one will make me quit them. The war, the real war, the great war, has not yet commenced; it will commonce soon, if I am forced to it, and they will find themselves in face of an army of 200,000 men. We shall then see what will happen.

The London Times comments on the above as follows:

what will happen.

The London Times comments on the above as follows:
A French Journal of repate, which reckous among its sources of information the Russian agents who still linger on the frontiers of France and in Western Germany, draws a strange and humiliating picture of the attitude assumed by the German Sovereigns toward the Court of St. Petersburg, and of the last negotiations between these personages. According to this narrative of the Journal des Debats, the official communications made by the German Cabinets to the Russian Government subsequent to the Convention of Berlin and the intervie's at Tetschen were in each case accompanied by confidential autograph letters, in which the Imperial and Royal correspondents addressed the Emperor Nicholas in the most affectionate terms, protested that they had no inclination to make war, entreated His Majesty to condescend to accede to their solicitations for peace, and offered in that case to constitute themselves the mediators at a Congress at which all pending questions were to be discussed and arranged. It is even added that the King of Prussia had the inexpressible meanness to bog his Imperial brother-in-law to homer him with a persenal interview on his recent visit to the frontiers of East Prussia—a request to which the Emperor Nicholas sent a flat refusal by one of his Aides-de Camp,—and indeed the Cax, if this account is at all to be believed, appears to have taken no further notice of these puerile appeals to his compassion than to give fresh instructions for the movements of his troops, and to send as his representative to Vienna a man well known to be a partisan of the war, and a member of the uitra Museovite party, while he reminded the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia that they owed their existence to his protection, and dreatened to punish their ingratitude by some tremeudous manifestation of his power and vergeance.

It is not for us to discuss the motives which can induce a joursal like that from which we quote these details te The London Times comments on the above as follows:

It is not for us to discuss the motives which can induce a journal like that from which we quote these details to accredit and dissiminate statements of this nature. But

to us. According to all the principal journals of the Con-tinent, there conditions are that the western powers should simultaneously evacuate the Ottoman territory and that Austria should not enter it: that Russia should should simultaneously evacuate the Ottoman territory and that Austra should not enter it; that Russia should retain the line of the Sereth, that it, the greater part of Moldavia and its capital, Jassy, "for stragefical reasons; and that nothing unfavorable to Russia should be undertaken pending the negotiation—a condition which would virtually amount to an armistice. These conditions are obviously maximisside, and inconsistent with all the principle land down in the treatice, the protocols, and claswhere. France and England bave entered the Ottoman territory by virtue of conventions with the Sutten; Kursia has, on the contrary, seized and invaded a portion of that territory in defiance of right and law. There is, therefore, no parity in the two situations. But, even while she speaks of evacuation. Russia claims the line of the Sereth "for strategical roasons—that is, she amounces her intention to hold a large paction of Moldavin and the best military position which the Principalities afford, in order that when the next opportunity offers she may again advance to the best advantage. Thirdly, she amounces to these inconclusive proposals a condition which about practically suspered the operations of war during a negotiation which might be indefinitely prolonged. It is needless to comment on such a scheme. Russia, in making it, must have known that she was asking that to which as Ministers of the western powers could by possibility consent and she must have formed a very low opinion of the capacity and energy of the Austrian Government if she magined that it would be imposed upon by such language as this. The whole course of modern Russian policy seems to be an attempt to intimidate the world by exaggerated demonstrations, none of which have as yet supported the tench of reality. The Emperer is reported to say that the war is not yet begun in earnest, but that sconer or letter we shall see him at the head of half a million of men, scattering the nations force him the account. sconer or later we shall see him at the head of haif a million of men, scattering the nations before him him another
Attila. This bombast is all intended for the same object—
to cover his retreat, and to press and terrify the fimid into
negotiations, at which the Emperor is to preserve his exnited position, and megnanimously to wonch-affectant peace
which England. France, Germany, and the East are suppered to be anxiously awaiting at his hands. Even these
fictions are not new to us. They are precisely similar to
the language of Tippoo Sahib, the Emperor of China, or
the King of Ava, and show how largely the Russian nation
and Government partake of the Oriental character. The
truth is, as every one knows, that for many months past
the whole resources of the Russian empire have been
strained to excess, though with results far below what
was expected of the Imperial armies; and the contrary strained to excess, though with results far below which was expected of the Imperial strines, and the contrary statements which are put forward are so notoriously unitue, that we wish nothing better than to see them brought to the proof by the most efficient and decided measures that can be employed by the Allied Powers.

THE TRUE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

KOSSUTH'S GREAT SPEECH AT GLASGOW.

SPEECH BY PROFESSOR NICHOL.

We have already laid before our readers the speech of Kossuth at Glasgow in the morning of July 5. It seems that after that admirable speech, a second meeting was held in the evening at the City Hall, where Professor Nichol presided. The hall was crowded. It was tastefully laid out for the occasion, and had a very animated appearance, there being a great many ladies present. On M. Kessuth appearing upon the platform, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs—the whole company simultaneously springing to their feet to do him honor. On the platform not the least noteworthy personage was Madame Kossuth, whose state of health was so much improved since her de parture from the metropolis that she was able to be present at the great gathering in honor of one to whom she has shown so much devotion, and whose patriotism has borrowed not a little of its glory from her sufferings. Madame Kossuth is somewhat under the common size; her face is pale and pensive; and in her large dark eyes is reflected the kindness of a great and loving heart.

After the Rev. Dr. Jeffray had implored a blessing on

the preceedings, the immense company had a service of strawberries and cream. When these had been disposed The Chairman then said: Assuredly, ladies and gentlemen, I shall not abuse the confidence with which you now honor me by interposing more than the fewest unpretending words between this great assembly and that exceeding pleasure which awaits us all. And I know you will agree with me that it would only be a breach of taste were I to include in labored enlogy of a man with whose name and actions all civilization is familiar, and who will be thought of with affection so long as there remains on this earth an intelligent heart that can throbe at the centemplation of the heroic. It is sometimes said, gentlemen, that great crises produce great men—that opportunity for action brings or creates an agent. Alas! I would it were so. If the fitting reaper always comes with the harvest, there would be a loss grevious waste of that abundance which the conditions even of terrestrial existence place so bountifully within reach of mankind. The maxim, I fear, is rather true in its reverse—great crises being offenest destroyed, because, through want of effective guides, they fail to be managed by persons who cannot seize opportunities, simply because they never discern them. It is, indeed, no simple test, no work even for the most respectable red tapery, to take hold of an epoch and control it. To master the reason and the sympathies of a people, and so to arouse ing pleasure which awaits us all. And I know you will some with me that it would only be a breach of taste time the necessary provisions and materiel; irritation against Austria and Prussin—that is to say, against the movement of public opinion which has manifested itself in Germany; against the Governments, who were either unwilling or unable to resist that movement; and against the two sovereigns whose friendship and gratitude the Emberon and the sympathies of a people, and so to arouse and concentrate their best impulses that they shall obey and concentrate their best impulses that they shall obey to take hold of an epoch and control it. To master the reason and the sympathies of a people, and so to arouse and concentrate their best impulses that they shall obey the most respectable red-tapery. and concentrate their best impulses that they shall obey as if they were but one man, and through such obedience achieve deeds of the kind that brightens large spaces of history—to accomplish this is given only to those hearts and intellects whose appearances on the theater of human events, are few and far between. But such men, when they do appear, never fail to fulfil mighty purposes: whatever their success or want of success, whether in war or in what is termed diplomacy, they are still the true practical statesmen of humanity, for they illustrate and impress principles which cannot die—leheers]—principles by which the whole future is beneficently affected, just as surely as the liberties of Hungary, whole progress of central Europe, are now indiscibled connected with the lite of Kossuth. (Applause.) Gentlemen! I have felt for one that this war in which we are engaged, this terrible calamity which, through the errors and crimes of past generations, has fallen on the present, is one of those incidents which never will be managed aright, unless we fail back on such principles. And I do rejoice that at least one powerful voice exists which no fear can eilence, and which will not be withheld from laying the truth before the consciences of the British people. Some persons, indeed, suppose there is no need of this, others left us it is dangerous, and certain parties give us "satisfactory explanations." Let us tarafrom all such puerilities, and face like men the stern facts of the case. One broad issue is already before us, on which there can be no mistake, even this issue, are we to purchase peace from Austria! Of this war, undertaken estensibly for the solid pasification of Europe—a war which maght and ought to close the era of revolution—are we prepared to accept a sham conclusion! Are we prepared to be satisfied that these existing discords are merely huddled up—and for such a conclusion! Are we prepared to be satisfied that these existing discords are merely huddled up—and for such an estimable gentleman as th on the ground that those great nationalities shall continue to be down-trodden, will not endure one-fourth even of Lori Aberdeen's twenty-five years. There is no policy that can be festioned or feigned which would bear a burden like that. And, gentlemen recellest, it is not given to bations to sin with impunity. If we at present, through any consideration of momentary convenience, be betrayed into a connivance of that description, not only should we miss the pence we long for, not only should we miss one of the erandest opportunities that perhaps has ever occurred for a journal like that from which we quote these details to accredit and dissiminate statements of this nature. But it is obvious that the effect of such distorted versions of the facts which have taken place is to throw discredit and contempt upon the German powers, and to forward the scheme of a Congress, or of renewed negotiations, on which Russia rests her hopes of escaping from her present embarrassments. Whatever may have been the secret relations of Frussia with the Court of St. Petersburg, we certainly do not believe, without further proof, that at the very time when Austria was concluding a treaty of military operations with the Porte, and exchanging the most sconfidential communications with the belignent powers, a mediation which the western States had not shown the slightest disposition to accept. On the contrary, the latest intelligence we receive from Vienna shows that it is now chiefly against Austria that the fure of the Emperor Nicholas is excited, and against her frontiers that his principal armines are arrayed. No one, therefore, knows better than the Emperor of Austria and his Ministers what they would have to expect from a negotiation begun under such auspices. We can only regard publications of this kind as insidious attempts to shake that c unidence which ought to exist between at least three of the great powers, and to injure the general cause of Europe, to which the Emperor of Russia and his adherent are alone opposed; for, we repeat, it is from Russia, and by Russian agents alone, that there rumors of renewed negotiation and the grandest periods of English statesments. It lie you that they are the very principles which English statesments. It lie you that they are they could not be found and received by the Crar to Vision and Berlin. We stated yets order and the regard to individual with his sins and them and the contract of the substantial is now chiefly against Austria that fur fur of the Emperor of Austria and his Ministers what they would have to expect from a negotiation begun and th

recommend to true Britons seriously to reflect upon the origin, the progress, and the issue of your last tremendous war against France. That reflection is highly instructive, and highly sensemble. I assure you, Gentlemen, allow me to resume the facts. The spirit of freedom rose amidst a great neighboring nation, perfectly in its right in claiming the authority to regulate its own domestic affairs. Great Britain had obsolutely nothing to do with it. That great novement of the French nation had no dream of a biselile, aggressive, or warlike intention against other nations. The first menacing word was of a definitive character, it was the word of Mertin de Thionville—"If they send as the work, we shall send them freedom in return. But even that word has been only spoken after all the threats of foreign attack have been thrown at France; yet some ambitions recklessness being stirred in Great Britain and some particular claims interests getting startled from their comfortable slumber by the noice over the chance with an absolute charge of the fact these be slumber by the noiseover the chanel with an absolute brivion of the fact that all what Greaf Britain is has been chirvion of the fact that all what Greaf Britain is has been wan at the point of the sw-rd, by revolutions, the French revolution, with when Greaf Britain had absolutely nothing to do, drove your high quarters into a frenzy of few, just as the lear of a possible European revolution drives them into the course of a most michievous, most unjustifiable impolicy yow, and pushed on by that class egotistical, bind fear, just as, to cover with subservinery to Austrian despotism, they are doing now, they then also entrenched themselves bohind high-sounding generalities, capable either of whipping the people into a passion or of bullying its judgment into sleep, and thus they called so long on the British nation to save order—order, the social cours of the world, until the nation got excited to a frantic

as the evil one in stress, when he spoke of becoming a monk. From the battle field of Leipsic they went on distributing crosses with the inscription, "Europe rectored to liberty! Liberty, that was the popular bait, the people meant to fight for liberty, but the power holders meant to fight for liberty, but the power holders meant to fight for liberty, but the power holders meant to fight against liberty, and the end of the song was, that instead of social order, they fought for disorder, and sowed the seeds of disorder for centuries to come. Instead of giving to Europe peace, they made Europe a boiling volcano, and instead of liberty they fought for a Bourbon. Had Great Britain known to be called on to fight but for a Bourbon, either it had not fought at all, or it had chosen a better aim, and had not sheathed its sword matili it had carried its aim. You see by this, gentlemen, how necessary is to have the aim and object of a war positively defined at entering on if. This once neglected, there is no more remedy in the course of events. It is Millon's bridge to helt. A nation entering on war without a clearly-defined positive sim has no light-house to guide her in the night of events. It has but for her guide a Jack or the Lantern is "expediency," which I feel inclined to call the wisdom of fools because it never knows of any principle or of any positive aim, but only of the negative one—how to escape a mementary difficulty, happen afterward what may. Now, mark well the instruction, gentlemen! The inex-orable pen of history will record, has already recorded, these facts, which I beg leave to bell you in such a style as I would write them down if I were the historian of our ange. Thus goes the tale:

"With the termile lesson of the French ware hefor, her syes, and her weenes yet gov and unhealed, the Britain has in nothing forgotten, nothing learnt. In the vary of well that having defined its positive sim. It would have find appeared to the historian of the ware with the object of carrying to a definitive solutio

also from the official official collection which the publicity election is said from the official official collection. Which that publicity elections of a reclin upon a period that either the British Government was not are thin upon a period of the set of the set of the set of the collection of the Oriental and the period of the set of the set of the collection. Every near through Green British was sware of the But at on the period means one thing and the Government another. But as on the one side the people's opinion's peparad to be of no consequence in Green British at that time, and as, on the other side, here were not only clashing centralideness between what the Government consigned to protecols and to diplomatic dispatches, and extenen what if spoke at elections and in Parliment, but as there are set on an escattal difference between what different membris of the same Gevernment spoke, the position remained artificially amaginus. Not only there was no agreement between the nation and the Government, but there was also note in the Government artifically analysine. Not only there was also note in the Government itself. They had only one consolation all of them, and that was, to know that they were not fighting for a Bourbou axis. This period of ritish history has been particularly conspicuous by three facts-approachment inconstancy in the British Government, unprecented want of states manyly boresight and laurencess of energy to the ritish Parliment, and supprecedented beliancy in the British point.

Hence that position is disagrence to Green British point in the state of the second of the superiod of the superiod

exercised creaded ravages in the numery of British points.

So much, gentlemen, has been by the inexorable pen of history already put down on the records of 1853-54; that judgment Great Britain can escape no more. But I, standing here before you, I cail on the history of times to come. I call on thee to write down these words in addition to what thou hast already recorded. Therefore, should the British nation not take case to fix upon a well defined positive aim in due time for this war, and as well with comprehensive wisdom, as also with many resolution, express her national will, so as to make it heeded in Downing-st, and Westminster Hail—but stop, beg your pardon centlemen! that won't do—I forget the letter of the Duke of Newcastle—I forget that you have no right to have a will about war and peace, beg your pardon again; let me anew begin my dictate to the pen of history:

"And as the people of Great British has no right to petit on Parlia." again; let me anew begin my dictate to the pen of history:

"And as the people of Great Britain had no right to petit on Farlia
metit in direct reference to war and peace, matters entirely within
the power and precognity of the Crown, thus it came to pass that
the Omental question had not been definitely alvind by this war,
the dancer which by the unsolved pendency of this question hance
over Europe had not been removed, and the Britain notion had, after
innume table sacrifices, to experience that, like we in her former wars
the last fought but for a Bourleon, so in the present war she has
been made to high but for a Bayaborg, and impossive as the British
people has been at that this of gross material experience with two such
accounts could not pees without reitsously affecting not only the external position, but also the internal concition of the British Emptre.
From norseoushie less of foreign unavoidable resourcions, which in
no way could not good the internal concition of the British Emptre.
From norseoushie less of foreign unavoidable resourcions, which in
no way could have disadvantage only affected the mytimal interests
are such coordinate of the Sittish Emptre. The Chicae of St. James's
pursued such a course of policy, which in its ultimate usus has used
everen that prosperious country into the whiripool of violant commutices at heims and of humiliation abroad.

So much of history of coming events. It is no prophecy,

So much of history of coming events. It is no prophecy, gentlemen! It is but political stributed in the first gentlemen! It is but political stributed. The science of policy has its theorems settled like those of Eaclid. To this pertion of my humble remarks I have only to a lt. comparing your present situation to that in your French wars. I see that, in fact, you have the consolution not to fight for a Bourbon, that is negative, in return you have not the pleasant and highly liberal task of fighting for a Hagsburg, that spositive. Well, a Hagsburg for a Bourbon, it strikes me that it does not sound like a Roland for an Oliver. A Hagsburg for a Bourbon! Let me use shake peres words—"Write them together, which is a fair name—Sound them, which becomes well the mouth!
"Weigh them, which is heavier!—Conjure with them, which will start a spirit!" The Bourbons will certainly start none any more, the Hagsburgs probably may, but Shakspere's words— Write them together, which is a fair name—Sound them, which becomes well the mouth! "Weigh them, which is heavier!—Conjure with them, which while is heavier!—Conjure with them, which will start a spirit!" The Bourbons will certainly start none any more, the Hapsburgs probably may, but it will be the spirit of assassinated nations Poland!—Hungary!— Italy! I congratulate you to that Reland for younder Oliver. Or is it not so! Are you not fighting for Austria! What then means the diplomatic assurances of Lord Westmoreland, that the Government of Great Britail will oppose any attempt at making the Oriental conflict subservient to the projects of the Hungarian or Italian national parties! What does that resan, if it does not mean that the Government of Great Britain will make the Oriental conflict subservient to account to Austrian despotism! To oppose a thing to be made subservient to light, is to make it subservient to darkness. And what does it mean—to allow Austria to occupy the Danabian Principalities after they have become expectated by the Runsians, beaten—not by you, but by the Turks—you have not yet fired a shot there, what means that, if not subservient to Austria! And what the encagements not to let me land in Turkey and the teachle advices preventing to a set before the land of the particular and the conflict and a set the set of the land of the particular and the subservient of the land of the particular and the particular an

planse by introducing M. Kossuth.

M. Kossuth, who was received with loud and continued theoring, spoke as follows:

Sir, at the present critical period, I desire urgently to recommend to true Britous seriously to reflect upon the wire against France. That reflection is highly sensousled. I assure you. Gentlemen, allow me to resume the facts. The spirit of feeded more amidst a great neighboring nation, perfectly in its right in claiming the surherity to regulate its own domestic efforts. Great Britain itself. Our cationalities have seen other storms, still there they stand; a mournful catafalque. other storms, still there they stand; a mournful catafolque, yet still alive mandered, yet still not dead though sheken, still unbroken and unbent. They will stand the British Lion also if must it be. And if they could not stand his opposition, which I proudly deny, then I dare repeat the majestic prophecy of one of our own Hungaria poets.

* A world in blood Shall attend the funeral rites."

Shall strend the funeral rites."

Yes, there will be blood enough to mount in gory clouds to the eternal throne, and fall back in hails of retribution from Him who was saving. "Mine is the fustice, and mine "the revenge: so let it thus come if such be Great Britain's will. But it is because I know that such is not the will of the British nation: because I know that all the feelings of the British people are with us, and still see such things done in the name of Great Britain; it is therefor I accept one out of four or five invitations, to attest by my very presence that not such is the British nation's vall, and crying out with Cassius.

Age then set elamed.

Rame, then had been set elamed.

Rame, then had been the breed of mobile bloods."

fable impelicy yow, and pushed on by list class, exposits ten, hunt for just as, to cover with athererinary to Austrian despotism, they are doing now, they then also entracebes themselves bethind high-sounding generalizes, expelie either of shipping the people into a passion or of things in significant into sleep, and than or a passion or of things in significant into sleep, and than or a passion or of the following of the control of the world, until the nation pot excited to a frault higher years, the most terpinary within ever a nation has longit. In the contre of sevents the war has several charged the properties of the control of the contr and, in Asia, came down to the Kuban on the Cancasus, and took Georgia, the high road to your Indias. It is only Sawarrow, who came down to the Danube, and it is only Sawarrow, who came down to the Danube, and it is only the treaty of Adrianople which completed the disaster. By the bye, this little geographical exposition may fell you what you have to think of that British policy which shows the established axiom of the necessity of Turkey, allowed, from mere expediency, Russia to continue her ravages through 120 years, a policy which allowed the Russo-Austrian crimes in Poland and Hungary, and wented the secret Seymour correspondence to awake from its slamber so late as in the year of our Lord, 1854. That is the wisdom of expediency. It would be better for a notion not to be governed at all than to be governed by third votaries of short-sighted expediency. Beware of baif-measures, Great Britsin, beware! Thy own danger is text to come, in the expiantion of political faults by turn is rest. After a reference to what he had previously said of Austria, the orator continued. What is the next phase of events! Why, it is the fact that England and France compel Turkey to give over the Danubian Principalities. of Austria, the orator continued: What is the next phase of events? Why, it is the fact that England and France compel Turkey to give over the Danubian Principalities to Austria? Why, that is a fact of such enoranity, that if that fact, simply presented in its seandalous nudity, does not rouse the British nation not only to auxieus selicitude but to indignation and auger: why, then, really I am perfectly convinced that the British nation is already set down by history among those who have no future at all, but a short vegetation of a third rate power, yet left for a while, and then doomed to fall as Carthage fell. There may already live some who, before they grow old, may do what Marius did at Carthago—sit on the ruins of your fallen greatness. Yet there come the wise elder in your Israel, quite radiant with the meenshine wisdom, expediency, and bid you be of good cheer, because Austria gave satisfactory assurances that the magnanimous young hope sincerely desires to conserve the independence and integrity of Turkey, and that he will return the Danubian provinces: so soon as possible the magnanimous young hope sincerely desires to conserve the independence and integrity of Turkey; and that he will return the Danubian provinces "so soon as possible after the next peace. That's the very word. Did he really! Lock, look! there's a good boy. "Bless his five wits; bless him from whirlwinds, start-blasting, and from taking." Oh, for a new Lear to "talk a "word with this same learned Theban. Assurances! Hopsburg assurances! Well, that would be a fit occasion to expatiate on the value of Hapsburg assurances. Hapsburg promises, and Hapsburg oaths. But why should I soil my breath with that dirty stuff, and bully your ears with a world-wide known tale! It is nearly three hundred years ago that the profound observer Shakspere wrete his King John, and then already was Austria so conspicuous by falsehood and treachery, that you know of his speaking of Austria as of "a ramping fool, which "stamps and brags, and swears upon one party, and does "then full over to the foe." It is remarkable, it is as if Shakspere had written but to-day. Full right he was to dismiss the Hapsburgs with the contemptuous curse:

"They wears blon's skin doff it for shame." "They wear a line's skin doff it for shame.
And hang a call's hide on thy recreat limbs;"
full right he was, because through the three centuries since

full right he was, because through the three centuries since
past, every century has had to record at least ten broken
Hapsburg's ouths. And so dismissing the dirty theme, I
will only say that it belongs to the ABC of statesmanship
to know that assurances, in opposition to a power's history,
geographical position, and political interests, are not worth
a staw. Men who know not even so much should be sent
to the first village school mater to learn spelling in politics, instead of letting them trifle with the destinies of natics, instead of letting them tritle with the destinies of na-tions. How many assurances gave the Czars that they would never occupy anything of Polish territory, and what has become of Poland? How many times has the Czar worn by solemn treaties eternal peace and friendship to Turkey? How solemnity has be, on entering Wallachia, assured you that he miditated nothing against the integrity and independence of Turkey? Did you believe him? If the United States of America will swear that they never will take Cuba, if Great Britain would swear that it never more will extend its territory in India, would you not your-seif call the man a fool who would trust it? Well, just such is the case about Austrian assurances to Turkey. Look will take Cuba, if Great Britain would swear that it never more will extend its territory in India, would you not yourself call the man a fool who would trust it? Well, just such is the case about Austrian assurances to Turkey. Look to the map, there is the answer to those assurances—no reasening against geography. Yet your statesmen tell one another gravely that they trust the assurances of Aristria. That's more than what Roman augurs were able to do when two of them met. No, it is sheer affectation, they don't trust; but to escape a little difficulty, they sacrifice the aim. It is political expediency. Bless their five wits. Moldavia and Wallachia given in keeping to Austria, it is the poultry vard given in keeping to the tox, to keep it from the wolf. Nay, it is more—Tarkey had a purse. A highwayman came and asked the life or the purse. Turkey witpped the highwayman away, then came her tardy friends. Great Britain and France, and thus told her—give your purse in keeping to this honest pickpocket here, or else it is with us you shall have to do. That is the case. Poorffurkey! On, what a shower of malachetion will at once fall upon the memory of certain names! But what do they care about it! they believe to have a little lessened some momentary difficulties; as to what follows, why, let those who are the last behind shut the door. That s expediency—good, be it so then. Having defined this meaning of the oblitical axiom, that Turkey is necessary to Europe, like the sword of Damoeles. The Oriental question is simply the problem how to put the territory of Turkey in such a position that it should not be under the constant danger of becoming occupied by such a powerful neighbour, or partitioned by such powerful neighbour in Europe's general policy. That is the Oriental question in Europe's general policy. That is the Oriental question in the del technent of its froofs from the Crimes. He concluded as follows — Settle the Oriental question definitely, or else be prepared to rue the negloct. Produce, interest, foresight, honor, patriotism, humanity, and civilization, claim that settlement from you. To begin with the lamentable partition of Poland, this founds tact of diplomatic in merality, enough of sacrifice have already fallen to the accurred expediency of adjourning and always adyesterday that the conditions account to County to the character to that were foreign venture Tathey from taking to the countries were much be the countries of the Principalities were not then fully known policy which three such a laster around the fines of the national alles. Poland and Hangary Alvices much The delay of every new york will be not be a fine of the countries of the policy of the Principalities were not then fully known policy which three such a laster around the fines of the national alles.

that yawning gulf, and yet no delays can conjure the that yawning guif, and yet no delays can conjure the ne-cessity; how unsolved the question will soon return again, augmented in dangers, increased in difficulties. Meet it, since you cannot conjure it; finish it, since at last you are come at it. New objects may bring new wars upon your children that you cannot prevent—liberty of all who are expressed on earth can only prevent new wars, free loin and justice to all on earth can only build up the temple of lasting peace, amid the exultation of all humanity, but since that cannot be hoped for, so long as despotism can glory in rising on the neck of curbed nations to fame, so long as Homarod's and Hapsburgs not only rule, but also alternately prevail in the conneils of the only constitutional country in Europe, so since you can-not sparse your children all possible wars, at least spars them the curse of having anew to right, to bleed, and to spend their life sweat for a question in which you have pare ment the curse of naving anew to next, to seed, an o spend their life sweat for a question in which you have trawn your sword, but, notwithstanding an unparalleloe to spend their life sweat for a question in which you have drawn your sword; but, notwithstanding an unparallelee favor of opportunities which divine Providence bringed within the reach of your hand in Polund, and Hungarys and Italy, you still have left unfinished and missived, only because your power holding leaders have been blind, ignorant, or cowards! Oh, no! they understand matters well, and being Britons, they are men; no, it is only because they fear what British people love they foar the triamph of popular freedom on the Continent! Foar freedom: at the spreading triamph of which the Kernal binself would smile with joy, and pour outpaternal blessings over the long tried creatures of His Almighty head! But you, who are loving what some others lear—you who are not afraid of freedom—on you would I call. Be careful and be wise, do not hepocath to your children the curse of this war—permit rot the name of Great Britain to be branded with the shame, that while bonor and national interest called on hir to nid the cause of ilherty, she allowed herself to be subscribent to despotism, only because there were some in Great Britain who confounded freedom with anarchy, trendled in blind fear at the very word Democracy. I would address myself even to those very men who call the melves emphatically the fraunds of peace. I will not quartel with them about their baving miscaken oppression for peace, and, in the mane of philanthropy, commonanced the caffolds of bloody despotsen. I would but call on them thus: You have done all you could to prevent war, still was there is—it was a necessity. So, be consistent with your peace principles. Since war there is, help to nake it short and effective, and rewarled by a true lasting peace. Alliances with despote Governments make the war long; alliances with nations make it short. The consistent was solved to be a true lasting peace. Alliances with despots Governments make the war long: alliances with nations make it short. The former make the result fraught with seeds of new inevitable wars, the latter make the result rich with the blessings of a lasting peace. Be consistent with your principles. Since war there must be, help it to result in the greatest possible good to the greatest possible aumber. Ye ministers of the Lord, pray to Him for that result, and exhort your docks to do their Christian duty as men and as citizens to help to that result. Sir, I have fluished; tired myself, I have tired you all, but perhaps my work and your indulgence have not been in vain. Perhaps and the effect tried myself, I have tired you all, but perhaps my work and your indulgence have not been in vain. Perhaps Glasgow has something contributed to-day to the effect that blind expediency should not prevail over comprehen-sive wisdom, nor vice over patriotism, nor impious sophis-try bear the sway of Christian philanthropy. Mine is but the prayer; yours will be the merit of action. Heaven grant the profit be all to humanity.

After a few words from the Chairman, who expressed his conviction that his fellow-citizens had just listened to an exposition of great objects and principles unsurpassed in the annals of oratory, three tumultuous parting che rs were then-at the call of Prof. Nichol-given for Kossuth and Hungary, and the meeting dispersed.

AUSTRIA.

From Our Own Corresponden

VIENNA, Friday, July 7, 1854. The Imperial patent authorizing a State loan of from 250 to 500 millions florins appeared in the official journal of last evening. Its well-known object is to cancel the greater part of the debt of 270,000,000 forits to the State Bank, as also to provide for the extraordinary expenses of the present and the coming year. The new bends will be sold at 95 per cent., extractions. The new bends will be sold at 95 per cent, bank valuation, and according to the programme the 5 per cent, interest will be paid in silver. The hope is also expressed that this coup de finance will raise the value of Austrian paper to a par with silver. It may have considerable effect, but most assuredly will not the present premium of 30 per cent, on specie. remove the present premium of 30 per cent, on specie.
The Emperor has made a strong appeal to the patriotism of his subjects, and at present the acceptance of the bonds is voluntary; but I am assured by a banker the bonds is voluntary; but I am assured by a banker well acquainted with Austrian finances that even 160,000,000 florins will not be taken up, and that sooner or later compulsion will be employed. While speaking of financial matters I may state that the recent efforts of Russia to contract a loan at Vienna and Berlin bave proved an utter failure. The same is also true of the attempts made to negotiate in Holland. People are wise enough to reflect that the war may last ten years instead of one. As to the Austrians and Russians, they are neither inclined to furnish the Czar with war manufitings nor with due ats. munitions nor with ducate.

The Emperor Nicholas has omitted no effort to main-The Emperor Nicholas hasomitted no effort to maintain peaceful relations with Austria, as is proved by his sending to the Court of Vienna two of the first diplematists of his Empire. Prince Gorchakoff's mission, however, will doubtless have as little effect as that of Count Orloff. The former in capacity of Embassador Extraordinary reached Vienna on the evening of the 5th inst., only four days and a half from St. Petersburg. Baron Meyendorff, former Ambassador, leaves this city to-morrow for Gastein, from which place he will proceed in the course of the summer to his estates in Finland. Prince Gorchakoff was the bearer of the Emperor's answer to the Austrian Sombearer of the Emperor's answer to the Austrian Sommation, but up to the present hour the purport of the same is unknown. It will probably be given to the world in the course of a few hours, and every politician here is persuaded that it will be negative, or at The new Russian Embassador con ferred with Baron Meyendorff until midnight of the 5th, and yesterday morning, after worship, at the chapel of the Embassy, had a long conference with Count Buel. He is said to have remarked that the answer of the Czar was of such a character as to give hope that the Emperor of Austria would be satisfied with the same. To-day he is honored with a private with the same. To-day he is honored with a private reception by the Emperor. It is generally believed that the relations between the two countries will soon be broken off, and the great body of the Austrians and Prussians anticipate such an event with evident feel-

ings of pleasure.

The German Bund is in session at Frankfort, but its The German Band is in session at Francisco-resolutions have so little influence on the current of political affairs that they are unworthy of an extended notice. The proceedings of the Bamberg Conference were of the same character. Bayaria has sent in its accession to the Austro-Prussian Alliance, and will soon be followed, if such be not already the case, by Saxony and the other disaffected States of Germany. The Fatherland becomes more united as the crisis approaches. Austria has nearly completed her vast mineral states of the control of the control of the control of the control of the case, by Saxony and the crisis approaches. proaches. Austria has nearly completed her vast military preparations, and a large army is prepared to cross the Wallachian frontier at a moment's notice, for the purpose of oceopying the Principalities as stipulated in the Austro-Turkish Convention of the 16th ult. Orders will not be sent for the troops to cross the boundary until after the resolution of the Emperor of Russia be made known. Field-Marshal Baron von Hess reached Orsova on the 4th inst, with his staff. The latter is Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces, Gen. Schlick will command in Gallicia, and the Archduke Albert in Hungary and Transylvania.

The strength of the Russian invasion was broken against the walls of Sillistria, and since the date of my last communication all their movements have been ret-

ngainst the walls of Silistria, and since the date of my last communication all their movements have been ret-rograde. The orders to raise the seize of Silistria and evacuate Wallachia arrived from St. Petersburg on the same day. The former event took place on the 26th ult, and the Russian forces are withdrawing with all possible dispatch toward the Screth and the Pruth. Every important post west of Bucharest has already heen abandoned, and, according to reliable authorities, the complete evacuation of the latter post will take place on the oth or 9th of the present month. Prince Gorchakoff will establish his headquarters at Kimulch on the the 15th. The complete evacuation of Walla-chia will not be effected before the 20th. It proceeds slowly, on account of the immense quantities of provi-sions. &c. to be transferred: 10,000 sick and wounded have also to be conveyed from the Danube. Moliavia will hardly be evacuated for some time to come. The will hardly be evacuated for some time to come. The position of Austria is threatening and the allied forces assembled in Turkey considerable; but Russia has 560,000 men on the line from the Baltic and the Danube, of whom two-thirds are stationed in Poland. Volnbe, of whom two-thirds are stationed in Poland, Vol-hynia, Podolia and the Danubian Principalities. Some military authorities, however, affirm that the line of the Sereth will also be abandoned, and that the fortifi-cations of Jassy and Fokshani are a mere feint, as was the case with those of Bucharest. The world may rest assured that the traditional policy of Russia will not be abandoned without a struggle. The English and French have blockaded the three months of the Danube, but as the navigation of the river is dangerous and both of its banks are occupied by the Russians, the allied troops will hardly succeed in dangerous and both of its banks are occupied by the Russians, the allied troops will hardly succeed in reaching Matshin, Galatch and Ismail by water. The Austrians have taken into employ 120 steamers belong-ing to the Danube Company, for military purposes. There is much enthusiasm in the Principalities, in an-ticipation of the occupation of these Provinces by the Austrian forces.

Prince Pashkiewitch is still suffering severely from

his contusion. He left Jassy on the 2d inst. for one of his estates in Podelia, where his wife will meet him from Moscow. We learn from several sources that Gen. Orokoff has been appointed ad latus to the Prince. Gen. Buchmayer occupies the post vacated by Gen. Schilders, and will forthwith transfer his | that the presence of the floration is intended headquarters to Foksham. The Kussian flotilla lies | with the anygeo, which also keeps near, is intended

t Reni. The English and French fleets have recently "t Reni. The English and French fleets have recently bent a small division to the mouth of the Durater for the purpose of making soundings, which seems to be dicate an intention to operate in Bessarains, when they can be materially assisted by the Turkia, when they can be materially assisted by the Turkia forces as well as their own, instead of in the Crima. As near as can be determined, the allied frops at of respect for Austria, will forbear from operation of the Crima and the Principalities. A conference of the commandation

of respect for Austria, which a conference of the comment of the Austrian, French, English and Turkish is about to be held at Rustchuk, at which a state of the Austrian French English and Turkish to be held at Rustchuk, at which a state of the new terms of the plan of operations will be made. The news from stantinople is not important. The festival of "Bairam" had commenced without disturbance "Bairan" had commenced without disturbance of further change was expected in the Turkish minists. Mehemet Ali Pasha will doubtless soon he Gray Vizier or Minister of War, and a new office. Minister of War, and a new office Minister of War, and a new office Minister of Marian and St. Nicholas in Asia. A severe can gagement took place on the loth ult, which ended in the withdrawal of the Russaus. Shamyl has goodly increased his forces, and threatens Fifts. On the 2 inst., thirty English and French ships of war was inst, thirty English and French ships of war was discovered a few miles on Cronstadt, and on the same day the Emperor and his family left St. Petersburg for Peterhot, from which place the movements of the hostile fleets can clearly be traced with a telescope

Prince Albert is setting on foot a measure which if

properly carried out, will confer upon his name as much honer as the great Exhibition. Under his an pices an F ducational Convention will shortly be held in London, at which most of the European States will be represented by delegates. The object of the Convention will be to devise a more uniform system of all teachers for the young, to determine what shall taught, in what manner instruction can best be impacted, and at what age education should properly on mence, leaving it of course to each Government ; carry out the details of the system adopted. Notain carry out the defails of the system adopted. Notain standing the excellence of the public schools in England. France and Germany, there is much still dear, ble in the way of simplifying education and trausal teachers for the instruction of the young. What is a ready known should be more adapted to the youthful comprehension, and the system of instruction such that the pupils may learn from and not in spite of their teachers, as is too often the case in European schools. The details of university education must of necessary teachers, as is too often the case in European schools. The details of university education must of accessing the left to each Government. The Normal Schools of Austria, the first founded in Europe, are an honor to the empire. The State controls the affairs of education, but unfortunately too much power is left in the hands of the prierts. Catholic schools along are supported by the Government, Protestants receiving to aid from the State, and barely being permitted to have their children instructed in examplical dectrines. Not long ago it was strongly recommended to substitute the works of the Latin fathers for the classical control of the control substitute the works of the Latin fathers for the classics in the Gymnasia, partly for political reasons, but principally on account of the clergy being more tanni-iar with the former than with the latter. There is a surplus of religious instruction, such as it is, in the lower schools, but none whatever in those departments of the University unconnected with theology. Most of the professors of scientific subjects are Materialists. During a long course of study at Vienna with the most eminent professors of Germany, I have never heard any allusion whatever to anything beyond the powers

any allusion whatever to anything beyond the powers and forces of Nature.

Prof. Punglison of Philadelphia has just left for Prague, after a stay of several days in Vienna. The learned Professor's name was already well known in Germany, and the attentions bestowed upon him by the saronts of Vienna were of the most gratifying character. Whatever political differences there may be between the politicians of the two countries, the learned men of Germany, and especially of Austria, have a high estimation of the scientific character, as well as of the attainments of our countrymen. The have a high estimation of the scenario countrymen. The English are too jealous to give us due credit for our discoveries, and the French too uncosmopolitan. The Germans freely acknowledge our claims to the greatest scientific discovery of the century, namely, that of Ether ization. Until lately chloroform was in general use on the continent as well as in Great Britain, but it will soon be supplanted by a milder and less dangerous soon be supplanted by a limited and the supplemental agent, namely, sulphuric ether, which was originally employed in Boston. A death occurred a short time since at the General Hospital from the use of chlorosince at the General Trophan roundings since, at the Imperial Institute, with Hofrath von Oppelzer and Haller—the former the most distinguished physician and the latter the first chemist of Austria—I found both of these eminent men in favor of the

method of etherization.

Most of the Americans resident at Vienna celebrated the Fourth of July by partaking of a dinner at Streit-burger's that would have done honor to the host of the burger's that would have done honor to the nost of the St. Nicholas. Unfortunately, the stars and stripes were not allowed to wave by the side of the "black "and yellow" of Austria: but what was wanting in external appearances was amply made up by good cheer and love of country. The Medical profession was represented by Drs. Williams of Cincinnati, Augel of Salem, Taibot of Boston, and Noyes of New-York.

The American Minister recently conducted Mr. Richmond from Belgrade to Trieste, whence the erratic elergyman proceeded to England to carry on at a distance the unequal contest with Austria. A book may be expected from him. Mr. Jackson, Minister to the Court of Austria, left Vienna yesterday for New-York via London. He will doubtless resign as soon as he reaches the United States. Mr. Jackson has performed the duties of his post with marked abil-

P. S.-Persons acquainted with the affairs of the Imperial Palace affirm that the young Empress will Imperial Palace affirm that the young Empress will give an heir to the House of Hapsburg in the course of a few months. If such be the case, we shall probably soon have a repetition of the recent fêtes and illuminations ordered from the Imperial Kanzlei.

ITALIAN MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Lospos, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

The Sardinian Police have discovered and confiscated. everal boxes of muskets at Voghera, on the frontier of Lombardy and Parma. They belonged to the Mazzinians,

who had put them there for revolutionary purposes.

In the Romegon the Papal authorities are in the greatest alarm and embarrassment, fearing an insurrectionary outbreak. They have just arrested above fifty porsons. In Lombardy and Venice there prevails the greatest ex-

citement among the people, owing to the new conscription ordered from Vienna. The conscripts are sent to Gallicia. and Hungary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Latest European Markets.

Liverroot, July 12 - 1. M.

The transactions in our Cotton market this morning are moderate and prices rule in favor of the buyer, good middling Orleans will set and prices rule in favor of the buyer, good middling Orleans was and command over high.

The imports during the past three days from the United States have The imports during the past three days from the United States have been 12.500 bales. The Grain market continues heavy; she crops, however, look well, though backward. Weather cold

Manchester Market. Manchest for both Goods and Yarts rules very flat, and the histories doing is quite moderate. In Yarts a decime of \$40 fd. has been submitted to since the departure of the Niagara.

ST. THOMAS.

CRUISE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER DE VASTATION.

Prom Our Own Correspondent
St. THOMAS, W. I., Monday, July 3, 1-54.
The British war steamer Devastation of whose arrival here from Havana, in search of Russian privateers, I advised you in my last, still continues to cruise in these waters. She takes an occasional run out for a day or two, and the rest of the time lies at anchor in this port. The ostensible motive of her presence and movements here is still the suspicion or presence and movements here is still the suspicion or knowledge, as the case may be, of privateers hereabouts. In support of the hypothesis that this is the real intent of her mission is the fact that she is cruising, and that she does give all suspicious looking vessels a very sharp look. Yesterday morning as a small brig without colors, which proved to be the Dominican packet, was making for this harbor, the steamer made signal to show her colors, which she did, but soon hauled them down again, and bore away, thereupen the steamer brought her to with a gun. She has also been cruising under sail with her smokepipe taken down, and studiously disguised as to every appearance of her being a steamer. Last evening the sailed in company with the steam mail packet Magdalena, for Southampton, which she is to accompany three days on her voyage home. This she does in obedience to an order received from the British Government. This would seem to indicate the fear, obedience to an order received from the British Government. This would seem to indicate the fear, amounting almost to assurance, that there are dangereus vessels, and even steamers in this region. These packets to Southampton are known to be always freighted with large amounts of specie from California and Mexico, which would make a rich solice in a minuteering superprise.

prize in a privateering enterprise.

Centrary to all this, however, is the at least plausible suspicion that this matter of rivateers is a mere riese, described to mask, in a measure, other and more serious de mass of the British Government, money,